

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVII. No. 115

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Per-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Lost Lark—Specter

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Italian

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—The Ballet Pas-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Lost Lark—Specter

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—Riding in

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—

STRAW HALL, Fourteenth street—Grand Con-

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street—Specterian

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—

QUADRUPE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 24, 1872.

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A Defeat of the Gladstone Ministry Anticipated—A Dissolution Expected.

According to the London Daily News, usually a well informed paper on Cabinet questions, there is a probability that before the close of next week the Gladstone Cabinet will be dissolved and succeeded by a conservative Ministry, and that a general election for members of Parliament will take place during the latter part of the summer. "It is certain," adds the News, "that the government will be defeated in the House of Commons when a division occurs on Mr. Fawcett's bill relative to the University of Dublin, which the government has made a Cabinet question."

In spite of the Daily News we must be allowed to say that this piece of intelligence comes to us in rather a questionable shape. If the Gladstone Cabinet, in consequence of some fresh and damaging defeat, gives place to one composed of its conservative rivals, a dissolution of Parliament and a general election will be equally unnecessary. It has not hitherto been the custom in England to dissolve Parliament when Ministers, recognizing defeat, have resigned to the Crown their seals of office and yielded up their places to their opponents. In the event of the Gladstone Ministry being defeated it is not at all impossible that the Prime Minister may feel himself in honor bound to regard the defeat as a proof that he has lost the confidence of the House of Commons. In such a case there will be two courses open to him. He may resign, thus giving place to Mr. Disraeli or Lord Derby or whomsoever Her Majesty may think fit to call to her aid. In such a case there will be no dissolution of Parliament—at least not immediately. Or he may advise Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament and thus give him an opportunity to ascertain whether the House of Commons as at present composed fairly represents the sentiments of the people of the three kingdoms. Should the newly elected members fail to give him a clear working majority in the House, Mr. Gladstone, following established custom, would have no choice but to accept his defeat with the best grace possible and resign. Such a course has been the practice; and nothing has occurred in recent years to warrant the opinion that the ancient constitutional custom is about to be departed from. If it is meant that Mr. Gladstone is about to retire in order to give the Tories the opportunity to place upon them the necessity of appealing to the country, we can hardly admit that the statement of the case is much improved.

At the same time it must be admitted that this report, taken in connection with well known facts, encourages us in the belief that a fresh crisis has arrived in the history of political parties in England. Mr. Gladstone and his friends have now been in place and power for three and a half years. During that time they have done some good work. It is not often that an administration can boast of carrying two such measures as the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland and the radical alteration of the Irish system of land tenure. No such radical measures have been undertaken and carried through since Earl Grey and his friends, in opposition to the wishes of the Tory gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, passed into law the first Reform bill. Mr. Gladstone, who began life under the auspices of the late Sir Robert Peel, and whom the late Lord Macaulay, when reviewing his work on "The State in its Relations with the Church," described as "the rising hope of those unbending Tories who follow reluctantly and mutinously a leader whose experience and eloquence are indispensable to them, but whose cautious temper and moderate opinions they abhor," has, in spite of his early love and his early labors, proved himself one of the most radical reformers of England. No statesman in many centuries so disturbed the relations of Church and State or so frightened the hereditary landholders of the three kingdoms. His ambition when he accepted office as Prime Minister was to remove, as far as was possible, all causes of Irish disaffection to English rule, to make Ireland really and truly an integral and contented portion of the British dominions; and if difference of opinion exists as to the success which has attended his labors, even those who like him least must admit that he aimed well and that he has accomplished much.

Mr. Gladstone's success, if the truth must be told, is, in fact, one of the principal causes of an apparent, and perhaps real, decline in his popularity. His reform measures have been so radical, and he has received for the last three years so much hearty support from the radical reformers, that his enemies have found it convenient to pronounce him a revolutionist. Circumstances within the last six or eight months particularly have favored his opponents and tended to diminish his power. The education question has brought him trouble in England, in Scotland and in Ireland. The non-conformists of England have, in their excessive zeal for denominational education, asked more than he can give—at least more than he thinks is compatible with any system of education entitled to be called national. In the great populous centres of England the non-conformists are numerous, and if they have not openly joined the ranks of his opponents, their loyalty to him as their political chief has at least become lukewarm. In their judgment he has not come up to his high promise. A similar feeling, although to a less extent, prevails in Scotland. The Irish educational question is a puzzle which, in its mysterious complications, resembles that of Schleswig-Holstein. It is supposed that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to favor the measure of Professor Fawcett—a measure which contemplates the conversion of Trinity College, Dublin, into a national university. This measure, it seems, is not popular with the Tories, and, of course, it is not popular with a certain section of Episcopalians in Ireland for whose exclusive benefit Trinity College has hitherto been maintained. Then there is the natural impatience which belongs to a great political party which is burdened with numerous dependants and office-seekers—"soreheads," if you will—whose desires it cannot gratify. Add to all this a certain haughtiness of demeanor on the part of the Prime Minister, an unfortunate irritability of temper, and a general lack of those qualities which are indispensable to any one who in troublous times is called upon to lead the British House of Commons, and it will not be difficult to understand why Mr. Gladstone begins to be tired, and why Mr. Disraeli begins to hope. Mr. Gladstone's great reforms

have not had time to produce their proper fruit, while his errors and defects are immediately visible; and the Tories have determined to take advantage of existing circumstances, and make out of them what political capital they can.

At an unfortunate time for Mr. Gladstone, at a most convenient time for Mr. Disraeli, a hitch has taken place in the proceedings growing out of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Disraeli has given us no reason to believe that he is more sound and sensible in his interpretation of that treaty than is Mr. Gladstone. In his great Manchester speech we seek in vain for one glimmer of light. If he was hard on the British Ministry, he was scarcely less hard on the American people. If he could speak of the bungling policy of the one, he had something to say of the absence of honor on the part of the other. It is not to be denied, however, that the Manchester demonstration was a grand success. On his arrival thousands assembled to welcome him at the station, and in spite of the heavy rain forty thousand persons attended the reception in the dancing saloon at the Pomona Gardens. There, enthroned on a platform, Mr. Disraeli sat like a king receiving deputations. No wonder the Tory chief felt proud, and it was not without reason that he described his reception as "an honor unparalleled in the life of any public man." The one great fact which the Manchester demonstration taught the world was that the Tory chief of Great Britain was not the head of the house of Cecil or the head of the house of Stanley, but the untitled son of a descendant of Abraham. Mr. Disraeli has good cause to be proud of his position. It is a position which no man working from the same beginnings and by the same means ever won before. In the event of the Gladstone Ministry failing in bringing about an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States there can be no doubt that the force of public opinion would make a dissolution or resignation necessary. If in either event the Tories should succeed to power Mr. Disraeli will again figure as the Prime Minister of England. On a former occasion, and in the matter of a reform bill, Mr. Disraeli was successful in accomplishing a task in which Mr. Gladstone failed. It would not be wonderful if, in 1872, the author of "Conyngham" and "Lothair" should win another and even greater victory. And it would be no small triumph to the Tory party if they, not the Whigs, should be successful in bringing this vexed Alabama question to an amicable and honorable conclusion.

Secession and State Rights—Important Decision from the United States Supreme Court.

Upon an appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a case of a contract involving the price of a negro slave, a very important decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last, touching the rights and powers of the States and of the United States, under the national constitution, as it was and as it is. Before the Georgia Court the defendant (against whom the note for the price of the slave was held) pleaded that under the new State constitution the Court had no jurisdiction over the subject, and the judgment of the Court was for the defendant, and upon three propositions which rise to the wisdom of Dogberry.

Thus the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed—first, that when the State constitution of 1868 was adopted Georgia was not a State of the Union, but a conquered Territory, completely at the mercy of the conqueror, and that accordingly the constitution of the United States in reference to the obligation of contracts, as to all other things, would not apply to Georgia; second, that her new constitution does not affect this contract (the note given for the purchase of the slave), but only denies jurisdiction to her Courts to enforce it; third, that this constitution was forced upon the State by Congress and is the act of Congress, and not of the State, and that though a State cannot pass a law impairing the validity of contracts, Congress can and has passed such a law in this State constitution, and therefore the contract upon this negro slave is impaired, and the note for the money due on his purchase goes for nothing, being reduced to the same value as the promises to pay of the "Confederate States," which is the value of waste paper.

The Supreme Court of the United States reverses this Dogberry decision from Georgia, and against it affirms that the national constitution created not a confederacy of States, but a government of individuals—in other words, a government of the people of the United States as a nation; that their object was an indestructible government; that the doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason; that the States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and never absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions always incumbent upon them; that the present State constitution of Georgia was the act of Georgia, and was accepted by Congress, and that the action of Congress on the subject cannot be inquired into, the authority of Congress in such matters being conclusive.

This decision is now part of the supreme law of the land, and in sweeping away all these fallacies that the Union is a confederacy of States, that each State has reserved to itself the sovereign right of secession, and that the rebel States were out of the Union during the war of their Confederate rebellion, it will, we hope, convince Alexander H. Stephens that his State rights dogmas are really dead and done for—dead and buried beyond redemption. In the single pungent declaration that "the doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason," the Supreme Court covers the whole ground, and makes all that has been done in the work of putting down the rebellion and in the work of Southern reconstruction consistent, cohesive and good and strong.

THE BRITISH COUNTER CASE IN PARLIAMENT.—The steamship Cuba, which arrived at this port last night, brought us English mails containing the full report of the discussion on the British counter claims and the Geneva arbitration, which took place before the Houses of Lords and Commons on the 12th inst. The cable at the time informed us of the substance of the debate, which we now publish in detail, in another page of this morning's issue. The leading editorials of the London Times and Standard on the day the subject was before Parliament accompany the report of the proceedings.

Mr. Wood's Bill to Regulate the Currency and Money Market.

The bill which Mr. Wood introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday, "to prevent the contraction and expansion of the money market and to give elasticity to the currency," would make the United States Treasury a banking institution and assign to it functions and a business never intended. Congress may have the power to legislate for such a purpose, but the policy of doing so is questionable. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart twenty millions in coin and to issue twenty-five millions of legal tender notes of a denomination not less than one thousand dollars—forty-five millions in all—to be loaned out at a rate of not less than eight per cent interest per annum, and the loans to be secured by the deposit of United States bonds. Of the forty-five millions there is to be assigned to New York twenty-nine millions, to Chicago seven millions, to Philadelphia five millions, and to Boston four millions. There is to be a certain, though not an exact proportion of coin and legal tenders to each city. The loans are to be made for not longer than one year, "to any and all corporations or individuals who may apply for the same, on the pledge of United States bonds." The bonds pledged to be received at ninety per cent of their par or face value for the legal tenders, and eighty per cent for the coin loans. If passed, the act is to take effect immediately.

The loan of twenty millions of legal tender thousand dollar notes and of twenty-five millions of coin in the way proposed might give some ease or stimulant to the money market for a time, but the whole would soon be absorbed. After this we see no provision for regulating the money market, or, in the words of the title to the act, to prevent "the contraction and expansion of the money market." It would be simply an expansion at first, whereas the professed object of the bill is to prevent expansion as well as contraction. The government would derive an advantage to the amount of three millions six hundred thousand dollars a year in the eight per cent interest it would receive in the loans; but is this a legitimate and safe business for the Treasury to engage in? It would turn the Treasury Department into a banking house. It would be a new feature in the financial operations of the government and country. Heretofore we have regarded the proper financial functions of the government as limited to raising revenue, paying the dues and expenses of the United States out of that revenue, and providing a currency for the country. The government has never yet, we believe, gone into the loan business on interest the same as our banks do. Such an enlargement of the powers of government interference with private business and extension of the functions of the Treasury Department may be productive of more evil than good. But if the government is going into this loan or banking business why limit the amount to forty-five millions? Such a sum would not go far in the vast commercial transactions of this country. But few individuals or corporations, comparatively, could be accommodated with loans. It strikes us that the proposition is crude and impolitic, if not fraught with danger in the end. The least the government interferes with private business or the money market, except to disgorge the Treasury of its enormous and superfluous money, the better.

Catacazy's Retirement.

The rumor regarding M. Catacazy's retirement by the Czar's government, which has been going the rounds of the papers of late, appears to have been made upon good foundation. The imperial commission appointed to investigate the acts of the fallen Minister concluded its labors after hearing his defence. Strange to say the revelations made by M. Catacazy did not favorably impress the members of that body, and he failed to convince them that he was more sinned against than sinning in the United States. The truth is, Catacazy had a bad case, and all his talking and letter writing could avail him nothing when judged impartially by his own countrymen. His name, we are informed by our St. Petersburg correspondent, is erased from the rolls of the Foreign Office and he himself out with a pension of two thousand dollars a year, with the understanding, moreover, that he must not have anything further to say in print on the subject of his difficulty with the American Secretary of State. To be pensioned off and thus humiliated with an injunction placed upon his pen is an indignity which a less energetic worker than the little mercurial ambassador would find it difficult to bear. He looked forward to his defence to vindicate his course abroad and pave the way to new honors at home, but his efforts ended in failure. He cannot even now tell his story to the world save at the expense of imperial displeasure and the loss of his pension. This is the worse cut of all. If the imperial government desired, it could not have inflicted a more severe punishment on him. A man afflicted with catatonic scribbles cannot be tortured more than by being prevented from gratifying his desire to write. Poor Catacazy's fate is a sad one, but he has himself alone to thank for it.

Trouble Among the Labor Reformers.

Trouble seems to be brewing in the camp of the labor reformers. The New Haven News— which speaks for the workmen—does not like the idea of calling the Executive Committee of the national labor party at Cincinnati two days before the meeting of the Liberal Republican Convention, regarding it as "a piece of political jugglery too transparent to deceive any one," and the delay of formally presenting the nomination to the candidates until after the liberal republicans have nominated is supposed to be another shrewd move, but that the motive is apparent. In regard to the meeting of the committee it is asserted that the State committees of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York refuse to have anything to do with it, and that probably not half a dozen of the committee will be present outside of those who are in sympathy with the liberal republican movement. It is stated that Governor Baker, who received the labor party nomination for Vice President, has for several weeks been ready to receive a formal visit from the committee and was prepared to write a letter giving his views; but he has been prevented from declaring himself, although it is understood he endorses the labor platform entire, because the committee did not carry out the instructions given to them by the Convention and notify him of his nomination.

The News sums up the labor reform situation by declaring that it "looks as if the men who are attempting to run the labor machine are a lot of disappointed politicians out of office, figuring some way or other to get in." That trouble is beginning to show itself in the ranks of the labor reform party is evident, but perhaps a "balm in Gilead" may be found in the action of the Cincinnati Convention next week, and all the sore places be healed over.

The Carlist Movement for Revolution in Spain.

The despatches from Madrid and Paris go to show that Spain remains deeply agitated by reason of the efforts which are being made by the Carlists to revolutionize the kingdom against Amadeus. Bands of peasantry have organized in arms in some of the provincial districts. Collisions have taken place between the military and the people. "Charles the Seventh" and "Death to Liberals" have been vociferated here and there, and the stereotyped phrases which obtain in vogue with unreasoning rustics when excited by politicians are reproduced. The King's officers are vigilant and active. Don Carlos' personal movements appear to be of a very uncertain character. It is said that he is advancing cautiously to the border of Spain for absolute return to his country, and it is also alleged that he has not taken his departure from Geneva. Many arrests have been made by order of the government, and among the prisoners were some supposed agitators. It is reported that one clergyman has been shot. The French government maintains its neutrality towards Spain by the exercise of a most watchful police system on the territorial border line. Amid all these facts and rumors of plots and counterplots we find a parliamentary party in caucus in Madrid for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the Cortes. This affords a melancholy example of the spirit of Nerosism which moves the modern politician; it is the fiddling with Rome burning. Unhappy Spain! Is the war blight of your olive branch permanent for evil to the nation?

The Border Ruffians and Semi-Civilized Indians—Lessons from the Talaquah Tragedy.

The bloody affray in the Indian Territory, of which an outline was published on Sunday, will be found fully described in another column in our special despatches from Little Rock. It will be found to give a startling confirmation to our remarks upon the state of things which has been allowed to grow up under the hybrid government, half savage and half-civilized, which exists by the sanction of Congress in the immense tract known as the Indian Territory. Possessing forms of law over which the United States government has, no real control, these tribal organizations of red men offer the greatest possible inducements to the same desperate sum of white men, which, when it finds itself in the wild, becomes savage again, with all the vices of civilization superadded to the worst instincts of barbarism.

The "border ruffian" is not an animal indigenous to the line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory. During the building of the Pacific Railroad he was found as deadly, as brutal and as desperate where the rails were disputing with the wilderness and its red guardians for the advance of civilization. He flourishes between the opposing lines, and will fight on either side. There is much of the bulldog in him, a good deal of the cur, and none of the hero. He is an abandoned forger, thief or murderer. His present condition is no criterion of his past. He may have been delicately reared in a home of luxury or kicked into manhood on a canal boat. It makes scarcely any difference in the ruffian, except, perhaps, that the better the early raising the more monstrous the aftergrowth. Against anything that represents the law they are at daggers drawn. Further north, where the Northern Pacific Railroad is about to stretch out its iron arms, there is ample evidence that unless strong precautions be taken the history of the Union Pacific will be repeated—the Indian fights, the barroom slaughters, the resistance to authorities who endeavor to make arrests, the indiscriminate murder of all who in these times stand up for the cause of order. This is worth thinking of.

The Indian nations located in the Indian Territory have been the pets of our philanthropists, and it is true that a certain degree of progress has been attained; and it is scarcely necessary to refer to the Talaquah atrocity to indicate how one-sided it has been. The Cherokees and Choctaws, chief among these tribes, have learned farming to a moderate extent, possess schools and churches; but in their proud isolation, while learning of civilization, have forgotten nothing of barbarism. Then, too, while missionaries have been laboring assiduously among these, teaching them the beauties of self-denial and goodness and a future happy state, the sinister apostles of viciousness have been supplementing the Bible with the whiskey bottle and the spelling book with a greasy pack of cards. The preaching in the meeting house, of obedience to the higher powers, has been supplanted in the Indian's heart and his savage imagination fired more with the stories of fights and escapes than the lessons of love. From this base of existence it is easy to see how the officials of the government have been regarded with increasing distrust, until a chance spark ignited the combustible materials, resulting in a tragedy whose final lines of blood may yet cover many a hideous page.

The steadfastness of the brave Deputy Marshals Peavey and Vannoy is deserving of special recognition, and it is to be hoped that the presence of the troops despatched to Fort Gibson will have the effect of restraining further outbreaks and of bringing the murderers to justice. The band of armed citizens who started to relieve the beleaguered marshals report the assailants, "ruffians" and Indians to have fled, carrying off their wounded, and pursuit, under the circumstances, they rightly deemed useless. The whole story, from the murder of the woman Kesterson, the trial of the prisoner (?) Proctor, armed with a Spencer rifle and two revolvers, a jury armed to the teeth, reconnoitre, the onslaught and the terrible details of the fierce slaughter, as described elsewhere, point a moral, which is that the attempt to civilize the Indian under a plan of

isolation, which lets in the very worst specimens of white vice, is, in spite of humanitarian hopes, a sad failure.

The Past Winter in England the Mildest on Record.

While we have been having one of the severest winters on record our English neighbors—separated from us only by the Atlantic "canal"—have been peculiarly blessed. The Greenwich reports of temperature show that for the ninety-seven days from December 13, to March 18, ult., the temperature in the British Islands was above the average on eighty-nine days, and below the average on only eight days, and the mean excess of heat for the whole period was over five degrees, Fahrenheit. During the whole of this time the thermometer fell below the freezing point only four times, viz.:—on the nights of January 15 and 16, and March 10 and 11. The lowest temperature recorded was above twenty-eight degrees. February was entirely free from frost, the lowest thermometer not quite reaching thirty-two degrees. Very strange to say, the warmest period was from March 1 to 8, during which we had on this side the Atlantic the great March frost and the lowest thermometric readings of the year. "It will be interesting," says the Nature, "to know whether so long a period of fifty-three consecutive days, entirely free from frost, has ever been recorded before in the depth of winter;" but diligent research in English meteorological annals reveals none such. The coldest weather of the winter in England was in the early part of this season, and, in this respect, as in many others, this English winter strikingly corresponds with that of our favored Northwestern Territories—Montana, Idaho and Washington—and the Pacific coast. These facts corroborate the HERALD's recently expressed views as to the climatic agency of the Atlantic Gulf stream and the great Japan stream of the Pacific as factors, with the southwest (equatorial) air currents, in producing these mild winters on the windward side of the great continents; and they also confirm the statement of geographers of the freezing up in winter of Behring Strait and the consequent diversion of the Pacific Gulf stream over upon our Western shores. These facts and researches are of great significance, when we remember the connection between the death rates and cold winters (the latter being more destructive of life than a cholera epidemic), and also when they affect the crops of the subsequent season. "A cold, dry March never begs bread" is an old adage that would seem to be applicable for this year on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO, as reported by our special despatches, indicates a turning point in the fortunes of the war between the two factions. The revolutionists have lately sustained several defeats and lost ground in the important State of San Luis Potosi. A revolutionary force which had by a coup de main captured Zacatecas was again driven out and the city occupied by the troops of Juarez. This intelligence emanates, however, from Juarez sources, and ought to be received with some reserve. The same may be said of the report from the city of Mexico announcing a sudden return of confidence in the Juarez government. In the Northwest the revolutionists under Treviño and Quiroga have received a severe check by the timely arrival of General Cevallos with reinforcements for the defence of Matamoros, which is no longer in imminent danger of being captured, to judge from the report that more government troops were on the way to that city, and that General Cevallos was about to assume the offensive.

THE STOCK RAISERS OF TEXAS have expressed grateful recognition of the efforts of the Herald for their protection against the Mexican banditti. The military measures lately adopted by the government are ascribed to the agitation produced by our special despatches. Our correspondent from Brownsville reports that the Grand Jury of Cameron county has made a presentment reciting the depredations of the Mexican cattle thieves, and urging upon the government the necessity of greater military protection.

BEACH'S PNEUMATIC BORE BILL was carried through the Assembly yesterday on the same wave of hasty legislation that sent Gilbert's Elevated Railroad bill to the Governor and rushed through Vanderbilt's Fourth Avenue scheme. It is now for the Senate to dispose of it.

Personal Intelligence.

General I. J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.
Judge F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.
General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, has arrived at the Hoffman House.
Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, is sojourning at the Gilsey House.
Colonel Charles L. Schallert, of Brunswick, Ga., has quarters at the St. James Hotel.
John A. Griswold, of Troy, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is staying at the New York Hotel.
Mr. F. Lockwood, of London, has apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel.
George Bates United